

**立法會**  
*Legislative Council*

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**Panel on Financial Affairs**

**Meeting on 7 January 2019**

**Background brief on Plan for 2021 Population Census**

**Purpose**

This paper sets out the background of the Administration's plan for conducting the 2021 Population Census ("21C") and summarizes the major views and concerns expressed by Members on matters relating to the 2011 Population Census ("11C") and the 2016 Population By-census ("16BC").

**Background**

2. Population censuses have been conducted in Hong Kong at 10-year intervals since 1961 and by-censuses are carried out in the middle of the intercensal period with the aim to obtain up-to-date benchmark information on the socio-economic characteristics of the population and on its geographical distribution. Census information provides benchmark data for studying the direction and trend of population changes, which are key inputs for making projections concerning population, household, labour force and employment. Such information is vital to the Government for planning and policy formulation. It is also important to the private sector and academia for business and research purposes.

3. Population censuses involve a complete headcount of the population, while by-censuses enquire about the detailed characteristics of the population on the basis of a large sample. Population censuses and by-censuses differ from other general household sample surveys in their sizable scales which makes them feasible to provide statistics of high precision, even for population sub-groups and small geographical areas.

## **Approaches for conducting the 2011 Population Census and 2016 Population By-census**

### Sampling scheme

4. All population censuses conducted in Hong Kong since 1981 comprised a complete enumeration of all persons on their basic characteristics such as age and sex and a large sample on the detailed characteristics of households and persons. Following international practices, two types of questionnaires: the "short form" for the simple enumeration and the "long form" for the detailed sample enquiry were used.<sup>1</sup> The sampling fraction for the detailed sample enquiry (i.e. long form questionnaire) was set at one-tenth of the population. Through the use of appropriate computation methods, statistics on the size and characteristics of the population can be compiled by combining the data from the simple enumeration and detailed enquiry.

5. For the 16BC, a sample of about one-tenth of the residential addresses in Hong Kong was randomly selected, covering some 300 000 quarters for enumeration. Some basic demographic information and a broad range of socio-economic characteristics were collected from members of the selected households.

### Means of data collection

6. Before the 11C, data were collected basically by face-to-face interviews in population censuses/by-censuses, where enumerators visited all households to interview persons therein one by one. Following the advancement of technology and changing lifestyle of the Hong Kong people, and to be in line with the latest recommendation of the United Nations, the 11C introduced new and additional means for data collection from the households through delivery of questionnaire by post and via the Internet for self-enumeration.

7. The 11C collected data in two stages. During the first stage, households were encouraged to return their completed questionnaires by post or via the Internet. During the second stage, the traditional interviewer method was used for enumerating the remaining households. Having considered the favourable take-up rate of the self-enumeration approach in the 11C, the 16BC provided the selected households with the option to submit e-Questionnaires ("e-Q") via the Internet. For those households who did not respond in the first

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<sup>1</sup> Short form questionnaire is used to enumerate about nine-tenths of households in Hong Kong on their basic characteristics (e.g. age and sex) while long form questionnaire is used to enumerate the remaining one-tenth households on a broad range of socio-economic characteristics of household members.

phase, enumerators would collect the required data by conventional face-to-face interviews in a paper-less mode in the second phase. Enumerators made use of mobile tablets to record the collected data.

#### Data collection period

8. Since the 1981 Population Census, data collection had been conducted in a 9 to 13-day period in March of the respective census/by-census years and the census/by-census period had been declared school holidays. After taking into account a number of factors, such as availability of manpower resources, weather conditions and project cost, and to avoid disruption to the normal school calendars, the Administration conducted the 2006 Population By-census data collection work in an 18-day period during school summer holidays from mid-July to early August 2006. To tie in with the multi-modal data collection approach adopted for the 11C, the census period was extended to 34 days lasting from 30 June to 2 August 2011. The 16BC was also conducted in a 34-day period, from 30 June to 2 August 2016.

#### Data topics

9. Before the conduct of each population census/by-census, the Administration would review population census/by-census data topics to ensure that they remain relevant and meet users' needs, and would consult users and stakeholders including policy bureaux, government departments, prominent organizations and relevant faculties/departments in academic institutions in the review.

10. According to the Administration, factors considered in deciding the topics for a population census/by-census include usefulness of data, willingness and ability of the respondents to answer, ability of the enumerators to comprehend, existence of other data source/data collection channel, processing efforts, comparability of data with previous censuses/by-censuses, keeping the interviewing time within reasonable length, recommendations of the United Nations, and international practices. The data topics adopted for the 11C and the 16BC are shown in **Appendix I**.

#### Computer equipment and services for conducting censuses/by-censuses

11. In line with established practices, the Administration will examine the feasibility of re-using the computer systems developed in previous population censuses/by-censuses to support the fieldwork operation and data processing work in planning for each population census/by-census. Major enhancements have been made to the computer system in past years in order to adapt to

changes in system requirements (e.g. changes in the mode of operation, scale and scope of census/by-census, statistical estimation method, digital map and technological developments), to improve data accuracy and field operational efficiency, and to add new functions (e.g. e-booking for interviews, e-Q, e-Reporting mechanism, e-recruitment and training, etc).

12. The Finance Committee ("FC") approved a new commitment of \$85.273 million for acquiring the computer equipment and services required for the 11C in June 2009, and another new commitment of \$88.814 million for acquiring computer equipment and services for the 16BC in July 2014.

### **Major views and concerns expressed by Members**

13. The Panel on Financial Affairs ("the FA Panel") was consulted on the Administration's plan for conducting the 11C at the Panel meetings on 5 January and 4 May 2009. The FA Panel discussed the Administration's plan for conducting the 16 BC at the meeting on December 2013. Related issues were discussed at the meetings of FC on 19 June 2009, 11 July and 12 July 2014, and meetings of the Subcommittee on Census and Statistics (2016 Population Census) Order in November 2015. The major views and concerns expressed by Members are summarized in the ensuing paragraphs.

#### Sampling

14. Members enquired about the impact of the reduction of the sampling fraction of long form questionnaires from one-seventh to one-tenth of the population for the 11C, and whether reference had been made to the sampling practices in censuses conducted by other places. The Administration advised that the sampling fraction of long form questionnaires in Korea was also one-tenth. Both Canada and Singapore adopted the fraction of one-fifth, and the United States adopted the fraction of one-sixth. The fraction adopted would hinge on the extent of variation in population characteristics and the details required for data analysis. According to the experience of conducting the 2006 Population By-census, a sampling fraction of one-tenth of the population could provide the required precision for supporting relevant statistical inference and analysis.

15. Members enquired how the Administration would ensure the samples selected for a population census could cover all types of housing accommodation including sub-divided units ("SDUs"). The Administration advised that the sampling frame would cover the full list of addresses of quarters in Hong Kong including all housing types. As regards SDUs, the

Administration had conducted surveys to identify areas and buildings, such as old urban areas and industrial buildings, which were more likely to have SDUs. More samples would be selected in areas with a vast number of SDUs. All SDUs inside a unit of quarters selected would be surveyed. In addition to the number of SDUs, the 16BC would collect data relating to the social and economic characteristics of people living in SDUs.

16. Some Members suggested that the Administration should consider providing a larger sampling size for the ethnic minorities in the 16BC to ensure that sufficient data on these people would be collected for studying their needs and formulation of policies for them. The Administration advised that under the current sampling method adopted for the 16BC, it would ensure that sufficient number of ethnic minorities households would be selected, so that accurate statistical information could be collected to reflect situations of ethnic minorities in Hong Kong.

#### Data topics

##### *Persons with disabilities and chronic diseases*

17. During the discussions on the plans for the 11C and the 16BC, some Members suggested that the Administration should collect information on persons with disabilities ("PwDs") and chronic diseases in Hong Kong in order to facilitate the formulation of welfare policies/measures for these persons. The Administration replied that, given the sensitivity of the topic and the demand on enumerators' interviewing skills, it would be more appropriate to conduct thematic surveys on PwDs. A report on the findings of a thematic survey on PwDs and chronic diseases was published in December 2008, and the Census and Statistics Department ("C&SD") conducted another round of survey on the topics in 2013 and the findings were released in 2014.

##### *Children born to Mainland parents*

18. Members enquired whether information on children born in Hong Kong to Mainland parents would be collected in the 16BC, as up-to-date information on whether and when these children would reside or study in Hong Kong was essential for planning the provision of education services and facilities. The Administration advised that since 2007, it had conducted six rounds of survey on babies born in Hong Kong to Mainland women through interviewing the parents concerned at the Births Registries to gather information on their plans for the newborns to reside and/or study in Hong Kong. As revealed by the surveys, about half of the children concerned would stay in Hong Kong for living ultimately. If these children resided in Hong Kong, they would be

categorized as Hong Kong residents for statistical purposes in the censuses/by-censuses.

*Sexual orientation and gender identity*

19. During the discussion on the plan for the 16BC, some Members urged the Administration to include a data topic on sexual orientation and estimate from the census results the population size of sexual minorities. The questionnaires of the 16BC should also provide respondents with a choice of gender other than "male" and "female". These Members considered that refinements to the data topic on marital status alone could not reflect sexual orientations at all, because individuals with different sexual orientations might not choose to have a marriage or co-habitation.

20. The Administration explained that given the large scale of the 16BC and questionnaires of population censuses/by-censuses normally consisted of relatively simple questions, the 16BC would not cover complicated or sensitive topics. As such, the Administration had decided not to include data topics on transgender persons, same-sex marriage and sexual minorities in the 16BC. Moreover, there were concerns about the accuracy of data collected on these topics. An inaccurate estimation on the population of sexual minorities would mislead the public and would not be beneficial to discussions on relevant issues. The Administration considered it more appropriate to collect such information through thematic surveys. A data topic on sexual orientation was also not included in population censuses of other economies. On gender identity, the Administration pointed out that apart from the choices of "male" and "female", a choice of "others" might be provided in the e-Q for the 16BC.

21. Some Members stressed the need for C&SD to provide necessary training to census officers to ensure they would explain the details clearly to respondents in facilitating the latter in choosing the appropriate answers for data topics of "marital status" and "sex" in the 16BC.

22. C&SD advised that the reporting guidelines for the 16BC would be provided to the selected households and census officers would record the specifications provided by respondents who choose the option "others (please specify)" for the question on relationship to the household head. C&SD also took note of Members' views relating to training for census officers.

23. On Members' views that the Administration should develop an appropriate method for collecting data on sexual minorities, C&SD responded that it had the responsibility to assist Government bureaux/departments to collect information to facilitate their respective work

and formulation of policies and measures. Government bureaux/departments should first propose the subjects and provide the necessary resources for C&SD to conduct the studies/surveys. In considering whether to accede to the requests of bureaux/departments, C&SD would consider a host of factors, including usefulness of the studies, willingness and ability of the respondents to answer the relevant questions, ability of C&SD's enumerators in handling the subjects, and existence of other data source/data collection channels. C&SD was aware that there were studies conducted by academic institutions and voluntary organizations in Hong Kong on issues relating to sexual minorities.

#### *Place of residence*

24. During the discussion on the plan for the 11C, some Members suggested that the Administration should collect information on topics such as elderly Hong Kong residents staying in the Mainland, Hong Kong residents working, getting married and raising their families in the Mainland so as to facilitate the formulation of related policies and measures.

25. The Administration explained that data relating to movement of people to and from the Mainland for work, study and retirement would be collected through the population census if the individuals concerned or their family members had a regular residence in Hong Kong and they were present to provide the information during household visits. However, people who normally resided outside Hong Kong would be categorized as non-Hong Kong residents for statistical purpose.

26. On the proposal for the 16BC to collect information on respondents' place of residence five years before, some Members considered that the information should cover respondents' place of residence for the last one to two years instead because households living in rented premises might move their homes more frequently. The Administration responded that the five-year period was commonly adopted by other countries for collecting data on internal migration in their population censuses.

#### *Household income*

27. During the discussion on the plan for the 11C, some Members opined that the population census/by-census should capture data on monthly household income for working out the Gini Coefficient, and detailed categorization of jobs and retirement schemes to reflect the situations of employment and retirement protection.

28. The Administration advised that the 11C would provide comprehensive information on monthly household income to facilitate compilation of Gini Coefficient, and make reference to the occupation classification of the United Nations. Where practicable, the 11C would collect data on retirement schemes.

#### Data quality assurance

29. Noting that data would be collected by self-enumeration through the Internet for the 11C, some Members expressed concern about the reliability of the returns. The Administration advised that data collection through electronic means was generally more successful in advanced economies with wide usage of computers. This convenient means of data collection had its operational constraints in that supporting computer systems and applications would be required to deal with complicated questions. For the short form questionnaires involving a few simple questions on basic demographic characteristics, electronic means was considered appropriate. As for the long form questionnaires which were more complicated, Internet submission rate might not be very high.

30. During the discussion on the plan for the 16BC, some Members enquired about the Administration's measures to ensure the authenticity of statistical data collected.<sup>2</sup> The Administration affirmed that it had put in place measures to enhance quality of data collected by C&SD and would implement comprehensive checking and verification measures for the 16BC. Under the existing data quality assurance mechanism of C&SD, supervisors would provide guidance to enumerators and perform checking on the work of each enumerator to ensure proper completion of data collection. Independent checkers would also revisit a sample of households with returned questionnaires to verify the key information recorded on the returns and whether enumerators had visited the households.

#### Data privacy protection and data security

31. During discussion on the plan for the 16BC, some Members stressed the need for the Administration to address concerns about risks that respondents' personal data might be compromised when they were completing the e-Q and

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<sup>2</sup> In view of public concern arising from press reports on reliability of data for some surveys conducted by the Census and Statistics Department in January 2013, the Administration established an Investigation Task Force on Statistical Data Quality Assurance on 10 January 2013 to examine the authenticity of statistical data and the existing data quality assurance mechanism. The Task Force released its report in March 2013 putting forward six recommendations.



submitted the documents via the Internet. For instance, respondents' computer systems might be attacked by hackers, and respondents (e.g. elderly people) who were not familiar with information technologies might seek help from a third party to complete the e-Q on their behalf thus obliging them to disclose their personal data to the third party.

32. C&SD explained that the computer systems for 16BC consists of the e-Q System and the Mobile Questionnaire Application ("m-Q App"). Respondents could use the e-Q System during the first stage to complete the e-Q with the household reference numbers and the corresponding e-Q account activation keys mailed to them. The central application system would be hosted inside government-approved data centres, and installed with firewalls, intrusion protection system and antivirus software to guard against malicious attacks. To assist respondents, a procedural guide on using the e-Q System would be mailed to the sampled households and an online video demonstrating the necessary steps would be available in the e-Q System. Households could also call the By-census Service Centre for enquiry. During the second stage, census officers would visit households that had not yet completed their e-Q and use mobile tablets to conduct interviews with the households. The m-Q App would be installed in the mobile tablets. After a questionnaire was completed, the system would automatically upload the survey data to the central system when wireless connection was available, and the data would be removed from the tablets after completion of this process. All data in the tablets were protected by encryption. In case of loss of a tablet, the data therein could be remotely wiped out once the tablet was connected to wireless network. All data transmitted over the Internet between the central application system and the client browser, as well as between the central application system and the mobile tablets would be protected by HTTP Secure encryption. Moreover, all the computer systems for the 16BC would fully meet the government information technology security requirements specified by the Office of the Government Chief Information Officer. The systems would also be subject to security risk assessment and audit conducted by an independent security auditor.

33. To achieve a higher usage rate for the e-Q in the 16BC, the Administration would launch publicity and promotional activities, as well as making reference to overseas experience in encouraging respondents to use the e-Q. C&SD would inform the selected households through the notification letter of the options for them to use the e-Q or the face-to-face interviews. C&SD would also follow up on Members' suggestions regarding measures to alert respondents about risks of data breach and the need to protect privacy of their personal data, as well as to consult the Office of the Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data on the privacy concerns relating to the use of the e-Q and mobile tablets for collecting data from respondents.

### Disposal of mobile tablets used

34. In response to Members' enquiry about the disposal arrangements for the tablets upon the completion of the 16BC, the Administration advised that the tablets would be handled in accordance with the established procedures including redeployment within C&SD or to other Government departments, donating to non-governmental organizations, or disposal through auction. At Members' request, the Administration provided an information paper to the FA Panel reporting the disposal arrangements for the mobile tablets upon completion of the 16BC.<sup>3</sup>

### **Council questions**

35. During the council meetings from 2010 to 2017, Members raised a number of questions on matters relating to conduct of censuses/by-censuses and surveys carried out by C&SD. The questions covered subjects including the data collection method and data topics covered, as well as measures to protect the privacy of the data collected from households. The hyperlinks to the details of the questions and the Administration's responses are provided in **Appendix II**.

### **Latest development**

36. The Administration will consult the FA Panel on the planned approach for conducting the 21C at the Panel meeting on 7 January 2019. The Administration also plans to submit the relevant funding proposal to FC in the first half of 2019.

### **Relevant papers**

37. A list of relevant papers is set out in the **Appendix II**.

Council Business Division 1  
Legislative Council Secretariat  
3 January 2019

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<sup>3</sup> The Administration provided an information paper on the arrangements of disposal of mobile tablets of the 2016 Population By-census to the Panel on Financial Affairs in November 2016 (LC Paper No. CB(1)194/16-17(01)).

二零一一年人口普查  
的數據項目

Data Topics of  
the 2011 Population Census

短問卷

出生年份和月份  
性別  
種族  
出生地點  
普查參考時刻身在何處  
在港居住年期  
屋宇單位住用情況  
屋宇單位類型  
單位住戶數目（引申得出）  
單位居住人數（引申得出）  
是否住戶成員  
與住戶其他成員的關係  
住戶人數（引申得出）

Short Form

Year and month of birth  
Sex  
Ethnicity  
Place of birth  
Whereabouts at census reference moment  
Duration of residence in Hong Kong  
Occupancy of quarters  
Type of quarters  
No. of households in quarters (derived)  
No. of occupants in quarters (derived)  
Whether a member of the household  
Relationship to other members of the household  
Household size (derived)

長問卷

短問卷的所有項目及以下項目：

Long Form

All the items in the short form and the following items:

人口及社會特徵

婚姻狀況  
慣用語言  
使用其他語言／方言的能力  
國籍

*Demographic and social characteristics*

Marital status  
Usual language  
Ability to speak other languages/dialects  
Nationality

教育特徵

就學情況  
教育程度(最高就讀程度)  
教育程度(最高完成程度)  
修讀科目  
上課地點  
前赴上課地點的交通方式

*Educational characteristics*

School attendance  
Educational attainment (highest level attended)  
Educational attainment (highest level completed)  
Field of education  
Place of study  
Mode of transport to place of study

內部遷移特徵

五年前居住的地方

*Internal migration characteristics*

Place of residence 5 years ago

經濟特徵

經濟活動身分

*Economic characteristics*

Economic activity status

行業	Industry
職業	Occupation
是否有兼職	Whether having other employment
主要職業收入	Earnings from main employment
兼職收入	Earnings from other employment
其他現金收入（包括以現金形式收取的租金）	Other cash income (including cash income from rent)
工作地點	Place of work
前赴工作地點的交通方式	Mode of transport to place of work
<i>房屋特徵</i>	<i>Housing characteristics</i>
居所類型	Type of accommodation
居所內廳房數目（包括客／飯廳、睡房、其他房間、廚房、浴室／廁所）	Number of rooms in the residence (including living / dining rooms, bedrooms, other rooms, kitchens, bathrooms / toilets)
居所租住權	Tenure of accommodation
租金（包括差餉、地租及管理費）	Rent (including rates, government rent and management fees)
按揭供款或借貸還款	Mortgage payment or loan payment
<i>住戶特徵</i>	<i>Household characteristics</i>
住戶類型	Type of household
住戶收入（引申得出）	Household income (derived)
住戶結構（引申得出）	Household composition (derived)

**2016 年中期人口統計包括的數據項目<sup>(1)</sup>**  
**Data Topics<sup>(1)</sup> Included in the 2016 Population By-census**

**人口及社會特徵**

1. 出生年份和月份
2. 性別
3. 出生地點
4. 種族
5. 國籍
6. 婚姻狀況
7. 慣用語言
8. 使用其他語言／方言的能力
9. 閱讀／書寫語言的能力

***Demographic and social characteristics***

1. Year and month of birth
2. Sex
3. Place of birth
4. Ethnicity
5. Nationality
6. Marital status
7. Usual language
8. Ability to speak other languages/ dialects
9. Ability to read/ write languages

**教育特徵**

10. 就學情況
11. 教育程度（最高就讀程度）
12. 教育程度（最高完成程度）
13. 修讀科目
14. 上課地點
15. 前赴上課地點的交通方式

***Educational characteristics***

10. School attendance
11. Educational attainment (highest level attended)
12. Educational attainment (highest level completed)
13. Field of education
14. Place of study
15. Mode of transport to place of study

**內部遷移特徵**

16. 點算時刻身在何處
17. 在港居住年期
18. 5 年前居住的地方

***Internal migration characteristics***

16. Whereabouts at reference moment
17. Duration of residence in Hong Kong
18. Place of residence 5 years ago

**經濟特徵**

19. 經濟活動身分
20. 行業
21. 職業
22. 是否有兼職
23. 工作時數
24. 主要職業收入
25. 兼職收入
26. 其他現金收入（包括以現金形式收取的租金）
27. 工作地點
28. 前赴工作地點的交通方式

***Economic characteristics***

19. Economic activity status
20. Industry
21. Occupation
22. Whether having secondary employment
23. Hours of work
24. Earnings from main employment
25. Earnings from secondary employment
26. Other cash income (including cash income from rent)
27. Place of work
28. Mode of transport to place of work

**房屋特徵**

29. 屋宇單位類型
30. 是否分間樓宇單位
31. 是否通常或偶然有人居住
32. 居所類型
33. 居所內廳房數目（包括客／飯廳、睡房、其他房間、廚房、浴室／廁所）
34. 居所樓面面積
35. 單位住戶數目（引申得出）
36. 單位居住人數（引申得出）
37. 居所租住權
38. 租金（包括差餉、地租及管理費）
39. 按揭供款或借貸還款

**住戶特徵**

40. 住戶類型
41. 是否住戶成員
42. 與住戶其他成員的關係
43. 住戶人數（引申得出）
44. 住戶結構（引申得出）
45. 住戶收入（引申得出）

註釋：(1) 此表不包括有關人口範圍的數據題目（如「過去 6 個月有多少時間在香港」、「未來 6 個月會有多少時間在香港」、「現時在香港通常的居所」，以及「部分時間不在香港的原因」）。

***Housing characteristics***

29. Type of quarters
30. Whether subdivided unit
31. Whether usual or occasional residence
32. Type of accommodation
33. Number of rooms in the residence (including living/ dining rooms, bedrooms, other rooms, kitchens, bathrooms/ toilets)
34. Floor area of accommodation
35. Number of households in quarters (derived)
36. Number of occupants in quarters (derived)
37. Tenure of accommodation
38. Rent (including rates, government rent and management fees)
39. Mortgage payment or loan payment

***Household characteristics***

40. Type of household
41. Whether a member of the household
42. Relationship to other members of the household
43. Household size (derived)
44. Household composition (derived)
45. Household income (derived)

Note: (1) Data topics on population coverage (e.g. “Total time stayed in Hong Kong in the past 6 months”, “Total time to be stayed in Hong Kong in the coming 6 months”, “Usual accommodation in Hong Kong at present”, and “Usual reason for not staying in Hong Kong for some period”) are not included in this table.

## List of relevant papers

Date	Event	Paper
5 January 2009	Meeting of the FA Panel	<a href="#">Administration's paper</a> (LC Paper No. CB(1)487/08-09(04))  <a href="#">Minutes</a> (paragraphs 26-41) (LC Paper No. CB(1)857/08-09)
4 May 2009	Meeting of the FA Panel	<a href="#">Administration's paper</a> (LC Paper No. CB(1)1184/08-09(01))  <a href="#">Background brief</a> (LC Paper No. CB(1)1407/08-09)  <a href="#">Minutes</a> (paragraphs 55-59) (LC Paper No. CB(1)2092/08-09)
19 June 2009	Meeting of the FC	<a href="#">Administration's paper</a> (FCR(2009-10)21)  <a href="#">Minutes</a> (LC Paper No. FC14/09-10)  <a href="#">Supplementary information</a> (LC Paper No. FC131/08-09(01))
26 May 2010	Hon Jeffrey LAM raised a question on the 2011 Population Census at the Council Meeting	<a href="#">Hansard</a> (pages 8719-8721)
30 November 2011	Hon Abraham SHEK raised a question on the 2011 Population Census e-questionnaire at the Council Meeting	<a href="#">Hansard</a> (pages 2696-2698)

<b>Date</b>	<b>Event</b>	<b>Paper</b>
6 June 2012	Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che raised a question on the supportive services for same-sex cohabitants at the Council Meeting	<a href="#">Hansard</a> (pages 14449-14452)
2 December 2013	Meeting of the FA Panel	<a href="#">Administration's paper</a> (LC Paper No. CB(1)390/13-14(07))  <a href="#">Background brief</a> (LC Paper No. CB(1) 390/13-14(08))  <a href="#">Minutes</a> (paragraphs 61-73) (LC Paper No. CB(1)981/13-14)  <a href="#">Follow-up paper provided by the Administration</a> (LC Paper No. CB(1)624/13-14(02))
11 and 12 July 2014	Meeting of the FC	<a href="#">Administration's paper</a> (FCR(2014-15)11)  <a href="#">Minutes of the meeting on 11 July 2014</a> (paragraphs 55-78) (LC Paper No. FC45/14-15)  <a href="#">Minutes of the meeting on 12 July 2014</a> (paragraphs 2-11) (LC Paper No. FC35/14-15)  <a href="#">Follow-up paper provided by the Administration</a> (LC Paper No. FC148/13-14(01))



<b>Date</b>	<b>Event</b>	<b>Paper</b>
10 December 2014	Hon CHAN Chi-chuen raised a question on the provision of same-sex marriage registration services by foreign consulates at the Council Meeting	<a href="#">Hansard</a> (pages 3454-3456)
27 May 2015	Hon WU Chi-wai raised a question on the statistical information provided by C&SD at the Council Meeting	<a href="#">Hansard</a> (pages 11732-11733)
28 October 2015	The Census and Statistics (2016 Population Census) Order was tabled at the Council Meeting	<a href="#">Content of the subsidiary legislation</a> (L.N. 208 of 2015)  <a href="#">Legislative Council Brief</a> (File Ref: C&SD/1/11(2014) Pt.2)  <a href="#">Legal Service Division Report</a> (LC Paper No. LS4/15-16)  <a href="#">Report of the Subcommittee</a> (LC Paper No. CB(1)235/15-16)
29 March 2017	Hon Dr Priscilla LEUNG raised a question on enacting legislation to regulate sub-divided units at the Council Meeting	<a href="#">Hansard</a> (pages 5688-5691)
14 June 2017	Dr YIU Chung-yim raised a question on statistics on domestic household income and employment earnings of employed persons at the Council Meeting	<a href="#">Hansard</a> (pages 9742-9758)

<b>Date</b>	<b>Event</b>	<b>Paper</b>
13 December 2017	Hon KWONG Chun-yu raised a question on grasping an accurate number of persons with intellectual disabilities at the Council Meeting	<a href="#">Hansard</a> (pages 3962-3965)